ANOTHER LESSON AND ANOTHER WARNING FOR THE SOUTH-NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

It is a peculiarity of the rattle-snake-so naturalists inform us-always to rattle before it strikes. Whether this be an instinct or an impulse of generosity, it gives fair warning of the reptile's presence, and affords the opportunity of escape. That man who disregards the warning, and refuses to avail himself of the opportunity, is stupid and fool-hardy.

A great snake has rattled in the free States It is the new secret Order. It hissed in New York, and protruded its venomous and forked tongue. It afterwards rattled in Massachusetts, and in the last few days has repeated its warning in New Hampshire.

But we will quit figures of speech, and com to the plain, visible, and palpable reality.

There is one secret that Northern Know nothingism has been unable to keep. That secret is its abolition propensities and principles. Wherever an election has taken place in a non-slaveholding State, in which it was, of itself, too feeble to cope with the Democracy, the needed strength has been supplied to it by the Abolitionists, Freesoilers, and unsound Whigs. Wherever it has achieved a victory, as an organization, it has been shown that it was thoroughly abolitionized.

We will content ourselves with two illustra tions. Massachusetts was carried by the Know-nothings. Massachusetts was known to be a thorougly abolitionized State. The State legislature was (with perhaps one or two exceptions) composed of Know-nothings. It was a part of the Know-nothing platform (so the Organ of this city informs us) to "ignore" the question of slavery.

The Know-nothing Legislature of Massachu setts elected General Wilson to the United States Senate. The Organ (the Know-nothing paper of this city) hailed his election as a Know-nothing triumph. It sounded the trumpet. It was jubilant. It ran into eestacies. It declared that General Wilson was a "State Rights man." It ignored the endorsement by the new Senator of Mr. Burlingame's rank Abolition lecture, and told the South that Senator Wilson was sound and trustworthy. It opened a correspondence with that Senator. It propounded questions. He replied, and he declared that he was a State-Rights man. The Organ was triumphant. It was exultant. But the time came for Senator Wilson to speak. He spoke in the Senate chamber. He broke the seal of Know-nothing secrecy and announced himself the opponent of slavery. He voted and he gave abolition votes. The Senate adjourned. He returned to his home. Since his return, the old stereotyped excuse-circum stances, has drawn out a letter from him. That letter is dated Natick, March 10th, 1855. It is published in the Boston Telegraph. Not having room for the whole of it, to-day, we publish a paragraph from it, in the following words:

"Nineteen years ago 1 solemnly resolved to give my humble efforts in private and in public give my humble efforts in private and in public to the Anti-Slavery cause. I have done so, and in doing so I have acted with men of all parties, and while I tive I expert to continue to do so. This action has subjected me to the charge of political inconsistency and personal ingratitude in the past and I expect it will subject me to the same in the future."

This is the Know-nothing, the Southern Know-nothing "State Rights" Senator.

Now we come to New Hampshire-the Granite State, as they call it-in which an election for State officers has just taken place. All accounts concur in representing it as a Know-nothing triumph-and all accounts concur in representing it as an Abolition triumph. The Know-nothings, the Abolitionists, and the Whigs all united, coalesced, fused. They defeated the sound, conservative, State Rights, Democracy. They swept the State, although their majority is said to be only four thousand. They elected their Governor, two-thirds of their Legislature, nearly all of their Senators, and the whole Congressional delegation. This is a Know-nothing Abolition victory. Southern Know-nothings will be expected to be clamorous with joy. They will be required to shout and huzza, "Long live the Know nothings of Massachusetts and New Hampshire!!!" Well, let them shout. Let them, like idiots, throw up their hats, lift up their voices, and huzza for these triumphs that are the triumphs of Abolitionists-triumphs over the Constitution, over State Rights, over Slavery: triumphs that PLACE ANTI-SLAVERY MEN IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENT-ATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Now we come to Virginia-proud, ancient Virginia-the Old Dominion. She has a Knownothing party in her venerable precincts. For the first time, an ism-the basest of all isms. because the most clandestine—has lifted up its head within her sacred borders. Disloyal to the proud and imposing antecedents of that Commonwealth, reckless of her inspiring traditions, and disregarding her distinctive and prominent characteristics, men have been found within her limits to raise the standard of Knownothingism and to join in a jubilee over the Abolition victories of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

The least that we can say of them (for we never deal in epithets) is, that they are blind and ignorant. That they mean to be true to the institutions of their native State we believe. as to character; my habits are moral and tem But, practically, they are not true. They have allied themselves with an organization at the North, (which they call national, but which facts prove to be sectional and Abolition,) and because in so doing they are warring against the Democracy, they fondly believe they are

This we say, and we ask that it may be marked by our readers. If the Federal Whice and the Democratic Demagogues, and the resident Yankees of the South, had not joined this low-lived organization, it would long since have died out at the North. In this aspect

of the case, they, the Southern Know-nothings, ARE RESPONSIBLE for the election of Abolitionists to Northern State Legislatures, to the Honse of Representatives, and to the Senate of the United States.

If Know-nothingism-AND WE BEG ALL TRUE HEARTED VIRGINIANS TO NOTE IT-shall suc ceed in Virginia, then a political pestilence and leprosy will spread through the whole South. Whether Virginia Know-nothings either do, or do not, sympathise with Abolition ists, they are practically aiding and abetting them. They are giving countenance and respectability at the North to a party that is horoughly abolitionized-a clandestine abolition party that would speedily dissolve and disappear, if such aid were withhold.

In conclusion, we would say-THE SNAKE OF ABOLITIONISM HAS SHAKEN ITS RATTLE IN THE NORTH. WILL THE SOUTH HEED THE WARNING?

STARTLING NEWS .- THE DEATH OF

We have never published news more startling than that under our telegraphic head this norning. It comes by the Africa, and informs us of the death of the Czar of Russia. We can scarcely credit it, and yet it comes in an unquestionable shape. Our dispatch states hat there is no doubt about it; that it was formally announced in the two Houses of Parliament, and that it had created intense excitement in England. The manner of his death does not distinctly appear. There is some suspicion of assassination, yet he seems to have een laboring under a dangerous disorder.

We think it not unlikely that poison was ad ninistered to him, and we think it not unlikely that his brother Emperor, Louis Napoleon, will, ere long, fall a victim either to the dagger or the poisoned cup. However, it is needless to speculate. We will soon enough know the

The death of the Czar (if it has really hap pened) may materially change the aspect of European relations. What that change will be, we will endeavor to express in our next issue. Emperor and Despot though he was, we have not learned of his death without emotions of sorrow.

This, however, may be another Sebastopo numbug gotten up for purposes of speculation. We cannot say that we credit it.

A GOOD SIGN.

A gentleman of high character and great intelligence, who has always been a firm Virginia Whig, thus closes a private letter:

"Will it not surprise you when I tell yo that I intend voting for Henry A. Wise? I will do so, because of the valiant service he is doing against the Know-nothing party, which I believe to be one of the most dangerous or ganizations that we have ever had in the South. I am sorry to see the Whigs of Virginia affiliating with such a party, which will not only ruin, but degrade them."

An Editorial letter from Richmone Virginia, to the Baltimore Patriot, a paper which we understand to sympathize with the Know-nothings, contains the following remark on the progress of that party in the Old Do-"The progress of the American Order i

however, under some uncertainty. Some re ports represent them as numerous and increas ing, others as checked, disorganized, and dis-

nated by the Democratic Convention, recently held at Suffolk, for re-election to Congress.

CLERICAL CHANGES AND PROMO-

The following changes and promotions have een made in the Pension Office, under the

new bounty-land law: Charles R. Rhett, promoted to the chief clerk ship of the bounty-land division; salary, \$2,000. Stephen G. Dodge, promoted to the fourth class, in place of Rhett; salary, \$1,800.

A. R. Sparks, Lucien Peyton, William L. Cleaver, William H. Woodley, J. P. Tustin, John Calvert, O. W. Marsh, Charles J. Wagner, W. A. Johnson, and D. McCook, promoted from the second to the third class of clerkships;

salary, \$1,600. Nicholas Quackenbush and Thomas P. Wat son, transferred from the Indian Bureau, and B. T. DeBow and Samuel F. Glenn, from the Census Bureau, as clerks of the second class;

M. B. D. Lane, James Morris, W. W. Sperry, romoted from the first to the second class. The following gentlemen have been desig ated for examination with a view to appoin ent as clerks of the first or second class:

J. F. Carter of Pennsylvania; — Chase, of Michigan; H. D. La Cossitt, of Iowa; James M. Miner, of Mississippi; George S. Patterson, of Ohio; H. H. Goodloe, of Tennessee; John W. Hancock, of North Carolina; A. V. Hofer, of Missouri; George H. Hutchins, of Florida R. A. Matthews, of Georgia; J. Warren New comb, of Massachusetts; L. D. Newland, of Indiana: R. T. Page, of New Hampshire; William E. Patterson, of Wisconsin; Theodors Read, of Indiana; D. C. Wilson, of New Jersey Peter Besancon, jr., of Louisiana; John Nile of Pennsylvania; W. T. Crenshaw, of Illinois. It is understood that these are all the ap pointments it will be necessary to make prior to the first of July next.—Union of yesterday

A Curious Offer.

The following communication was received yesterday by Mayor Wood:

" MARCH 13, 1855. "HON MAYOR WOOD-SIR: I notice in the New York Evening Express of the 12th in-stant, the case of seduction occuring in Fifth-avenue, said to have been lately reported to you. The seducer reported to be a wealthy retired merchant, &c. You are no doubt familiar with the case I refer to. I have a pro position to submit which can settle the difficult and relieve all parties, and hush the matter up for ever. I will marry the girl on condition that she be given \$5,000 to be invested in her name in a farm upon which we will settle. I am willing to have the money secured to her I am worth about \$3,000; am a bachelor of good character; an American; fair in appear ance; have a taste for farming, and unde the business. Can give the best of reference perate. The proposition is a fair one, and made in good faith.

If you can bring about a settlement of the affair in this way, it will be no doubt pleasing to all parties. This is no hoax, but a bona fide proposition.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL MEMOIRS .- General Jesup, of the United States army, is pre paring for publication "Memoirs of Forty-Five Years in the Army," in which will be given umerous letters, military and political, relating to the organization of the army, the defences of the country, plans of campaigns, military administrations, the Texas and Oregon

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

uropean News-A Battle at Eupatoria-Your Correspondent's Prediction Ful-filled-Omar Pacha, however, still holding his Ground—Schastopol—Peace Pros-pects—Humbug—Markets—Local and Po-litical Affairs.

New York, March 14, 1855. The Pacific is in. She is a week behind her appointed time, and there was beginning to be me anxiety concerning her. It turns out, owever, that she has suffered nothing more than a continued drawback of severe and heavy weather. Her news is interesting.

By turning back to the files of the Sentinel. wo or three weeks ago, you will see in at least two of the letters of your New York correspon dent, "Uncle Sam," his opinion recorded that the next battle in the Crimea would be between the Russians and Turks at Eupatoria, and the military reasons of a civilian for that opinion. Our prediction has been fulfilled, and we claim no very great credit for it, except that attention to the movements of the hostile forces at the seat of war necessary to an intelligent understanding of the subject.

Our misgiving, however, that Omar Pacha would be caught napping, has not been fully sustained. There was one branch of his defences which we overlooked-the British ships of war in the harbor, which, it appears, rendered him the most important services in the protection of both his flanks. This implies that but for those ships of war. Omar Pacha would have been surrounded by the Russians, and probably cut to pieces. In our calculations of this battle, two or three weeks in advance of the news, we confess that the omission of the British fleet was an oversight of some magnitude. But here was the source of he mistake. We took it for granted that the transfer of Omar Pacha's forty thousand men from Varna across that arm of the Black Sea o Eupatoria, was for the purpose of an active liversion against the Russians on the north side of Sebastopol harbor, while the Allies opened their bombardment on the south sidethat Omar Pacha, after landing, would proceed with all dispatch, on his march southward to wards Sebastopol; and that thus Menschikoff, Librandi, or Osten Sacken, would be very apt to surprise him at or near Eupatoria, with the view of cutting him off from a juncture with the French and English before the beleaguered

Now, it seems that Omar Pacha has been stationed at Eupatoria, entrenched there, fortified there, you may say, and strengthened on each flank by the British fleet in the harbor. Of course, his duty there is to intercept supplies and reinforcements to the Russians at Sebastopol, which, being cut off from access by sea, must go down through the peninsula, via Eupatoria, or farther back at a very great disadvantage, from the marshes and mountains in that direction. And mark this feature in the late fight. The Russians after a contest of four hours retired; and were not pursued by the Turks. This proves the military shrewdness of Omar Pacha. Had he pursued the retiring Russians, they might have recoiled upon him when beyond the reach of the British ships, and destroyed him. This would have been the fate of nine Turkish generals out of ten; but

Omar is the tenth. Upon the whole, between the besiegers and he besiged at Sebastopol they are like the approach of two heavy storm clouds, the one positively electrical, the other negatively. They ightning issues from the one to the otherthey are intermingled, the earth is shrouded in darkness, the storm breaks forth, rain, hail, wind, thunder and lightning. There is a general crashing of fences, houses, and, forst trees all adrift in the air. We shripk back in dismay, and, if in a place of safety, we await there the subsidence of the tempest, before venturing even to think of the extent of

its damage. So with Sebastopol. The Allies have 150,000 nen. The are resolved to take it. The Russians have a circle of the strongest fortifications, garnished with a thousand pieces of heavy artillery, and a defensive force of, perhaps, 160,000 men; and they are resolved to fight it out. Of course all the predictions of the results of the final collision of these hos tile elements are absurd; but from the improved condition of the allied camps, and the enewed confidence of success among the French and English, we may count at least upon a scene of blood and carnage compared with which the sieges and stormings of the Spanish peninsula will shrink into mere guerilla skirmishes.

We may possibly hear of the bombardment by the next steamer; or, if the Emperor Louis Napoleon is really determined to make for imself a personal inspection of Sebastopol, the work may be delayed for a fortnight beyond the appointed time. As matters now stand, delay has ceased to be as advantageous to he Allies as at first. In fact, they rather gain by it now, while the Russians have done all that can be done to meet the assault.

As for the peace conference at Vienna, rely apon it, it will amount to nothing short of the taking of Sebastopol or the expulsion of the Allies. So we think it unworthy of further at tention for the present, a piece of diplomatic mockery of the most impudent and injudicious

Breadstuffs down a little; cotton dull; oney market about the same, all waiting the ssue before Sebastopol. From the Rothchilds and Barings down to the old Fairfax market woman, with her basket of eggs in your Centre market, we are all awaiting the issue of Sebasopol, that barbaric naval depot away out you der on the confines of Asia, that outlandish Gibraltar, that Moscow of the Crimea.

How absurd, too, it is to be talking of peac when the allied fleet of one hundred ships of war is making ready for another wild goose chase to the Baltic-to take Bomarsund again, or to look into Cronstadt and come away. The Emperor Alexander called Cronstadt the lock of his front door, and Sebastopol the key to his back gate. If the Allies have failed to alarm Nicholas by beating at his back gate, is it to be supposed that they are going to frighten him by threats by storming his front door? No; they must take Sebastopol or lose it, before Nicholas will listen to what they call

nine days wonder. There were several thousand men in the procession of the fancy and the intense native strife. Poole was a native, and a martyr, so to speak, and Morrissey and his murdering gang were Irish or outsiders. It was Sunday, and the hundred and fifty thousand spectators on the streets along the line of march, were of the working classes, and they were there because they had nothing else to see or do. It was the amusement of the day. They were confined to the city, for the time has not yet come for Sunday excursions to Hoboken, Staten Island, Coney Island, and other places. Had this funeral of Poole taken place on any working day, it would have been a small affair; but the circumstances of his murder, this new native excitement, and the appointment of a fine Sunday for his funeral, gave him a spectacle equal to, in the number of curious lookers on, to the reception of Jackson, Polk, or Kossuth. The pageant was de moralizing in the extreme, and suggestive of a deeply vitiated and dangerous condition of so-

The New Hampshire election admonished the Democratic party of the whole country that something must be done. Have not the late resolutions at Tammany Hall indicated the true line of action? One way of removing a morbid irritation in the human body-is to get up a counter irritation or excitement in some other part of the system, "to draw off the disease," as the old women say. Now, in the body politic we have this morbid inflammation or cholera morbus of Know-nothingism. Suppose a good warm Cuba blister were ap plied, would it not relieve the patient, and reorganize the Democracy? Look at New

The winter is giving way. Business is look ing up a little. Let this European war come to a close, and we -shall, in active enterprise and better times, spring forward like horse's upon a race course, neck or nothing.

UNCLE SAM

We find the following tribute to the genius of our countryman CRAWFORD, the culptor, in the correspondence of the London

A visit to Crawford's studio always seems to Me like a peep into the grandest phase of American life—a phase where her moral energy and young untamed power are elevated and sublimated by the highest flights of genius. But a few months back it was my pleasing duty to describe in this journal a colossal monument of the noblest conception, dedicated to the memory of Washington, about to be erected in the city of Richmond; and now, ere five months more have passed over our heads, this wonderful sculptor, as prolific in his powers as the rich Italian nature in which he lives, is already finishing a second gigantic undertak-ing. Such wonderful rapidity is too apt, in unskilful hands, to degenerate into feeble man-nerism, or to come, as Hamlet says, "tardy off;" but in the present instance rapidity and perfec tion are united, and all must appreciate the powers of a master-mind capable of creating mmortal works-works that will be embalme in the history of his country, and that will form themselves a chief feature in its artistic history —with a propriety and correctness of design commensurate with the brilliant readiness of their execution. Excellence, which is usually only attained by years of weary labor, seems to rise spontaneously and intuitively at Craw-ford's bidding. He hits off his marble epics as poet would turn a graceful stanza; he calls forth a whole generation of noble and ideal-ised beings, as did Deucalion and Pyrrha of old—gathering and flinging down the stones that lay beside them, and, by there inspired touch, created a new race. Yes, Crawford is a wonderful man, gifted with a genius vigorous sciousness of possessing such an artist—by turns fiery and poetic, domestic and dramatic, ideal and natural, grasping every phase of sentiment and of passion, and rendering all with equal truth and fervor, sweeping through each changing harmony of fancy, and drawing delicious melodies from all—cannot fail power fully to influence the present artistic aspect of America—that large souled and loving mother, who cherishes all her various children, arraying herself, so to say, in their individual renown.

In the early development of the destinies of that mighty land, life, and the necessaries of life, were the first considerations. Then came war, commerce, and agriculture. All the super-abundant energy of the West was turned to the possession of material and palpable greatness. But now that their essential end has been at-tained, and America flourishes as one of the most powerful nations in the world, she turns to worship at the shrine of Art. There is a great artistic movement taking place in the great continent. Americans are great travel-ers; they love the sunny South, they are en-lightened and prodigal patrons of Art and artists, and carrying home with them across the broad Atlantic the traditions of the elder sisters of the universe, gathered amid the mighty capitals of the Old World; they also would deck their virgin soil with the finest pro-duction of native genius—an easy task, while hey possess artists like Crawford, who can execute a colossal monument sixty feet in height in little more than a year. Many other works on a large scale are in progress by va-rious artists in different parts of the State. An equestrian statue of Washington is preparing for New York, and another large statue of the Same hero is to be placed in the garden of the Capitol at Washington. The Capitol itself, one of the finest buildings in America, is about to be considerably enlarged by the addition o two immense wings, each provided with a grand facade on either side, the building standing de-tached in the centre of a park or garden. Doors in bronze, in the style of the Florentine baptis-tery—the gates of Paradise as Minhael Angelo called them—are to be entered, of which Craw-ford is to furnish the designs. Doubtless the Americans will avail themselves largely of his

tatives. The last work on which he has been engaged is the pediment of one of these new wings, the first erected; and I should shrewdly "guess," that when his countrymen see how wonderfully he has succeeded both in grandeur and propriety of composition, they will allow no other hand to trace the history of the national triumphs. The entire Capital decorated by his chisel would be a noble legacy for the nineteenth century to bequeath to future ages. WILD PIGEONS .- The Fredericksburg Herald states that wild pigeons in great numbers have made their appearance in Spotsylvania county The forests in the neighborhood of Dr. J. E Chancellor's, Catharine Furnace, &c., seem to be alive with these swift-winged visitors. The favorite points for roosting appears to be in the vicinity of Catharine Furnace, between the route of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville railroad and the plank road.

genius in carrying out the whole of these im-

portant additions to their House of Represen-tatives. The last work on which he has been

A Town WITHOUT BREAD .- The last Par kersburg (Va.) Gazette says:
"On Monday and Tuesday last our town

was almost entirely destitute of breadstuffs Flour and corn meal could not be procured as reason.

Descending from great subjects to small ones, "from the sublime to the ridiculous," the funeral of Bill Poole has been our last PROSPECTUS

UNITED STATES TIMES, Weekly Newspaper to be publish.
Washington City.

The undersigned, expecting soon to retire the position he has for some time held as Superintendent of the United States Census, intends devote himself to the control and management of the REVIEW, of which, for the last nine years, he has been the editor and proprietor, and to the publication in the City of Washington of a weekly newspaper with the above title.

The material for this paper will consist, in part of selections or extracts from articles admitted into the REVIEW, but mainly of other original literary, educational, industrial, and miscellaneou matters, including digests of the current events of the day, home and foreign; the proceedings of Congress and the acts of the Government; literary and scientific sketches and essays upon leading and popular topics; biographical sketches of public men; digest of official reports, State and Federal; the state of the markets in the several large cities; the progress and prospects of crops; supply, demand, prices, etc.; the increase of t country as shown by statistics, bringing down those of the National Census always to date.

The object will be, through careful editorial management and a large and well-selected correspondence, to establish at the seat of government a Family Newspaper which shall be adapted to the wants of every community; imparting musement and information, and political, only to the extent of maintaining the institutions of the country and defending the rights and sovereignty

of the States.

The City of Washington, from the advantage which it presents for obtaining material of every kind, through the action of the Smithsonian Institution, the Patent Office, and the National Agricultural Convention, etc., and the several Bureaus and Departments of Government, from its conti guity to the large commercial cities, from the extended, exciting, and all important interests that concentrate upon it, is, perhaps, the most eligible location for such a journal, and ample guarantee of its success have already been received. It will be printed in folio for the convenience of binding, and similar in style to the New York Albion.

Terms: \$2 PER ANNUM, in advance. To Clubs, of 10 subscribers, at one post office

\$15 in advance. To Subscribers of DEBow's REVIEW, not in arrears, the Review and Times together, \$6 in advance.

Advertisements on accommodating terms. In order to increase the usefulness of the RE VIEW, which has now acquired a very extensive circulation, it will be enlarged from 112 to 140 or 150 pages, and otherwise improved by additional editorial assistance and an able corps of contribu

A monthly historical digest of events will embraced in its pages, valuable for future refe

The subscription price of the REVIEW will remain at \$5 per annum, but for the convenience of the large class of persons who may not desire the whole work, or who may only solicit in formation upon one or more of the subjects to which it is devoted, it is in contemplation to make a separate publication of the matter relating to Agriculture; another of that relating to Manufactures; a third to Internal Improvements; a fourth to Commerce; and a fifth to Education and Letters. These publications will be but departments of the whole work, and may be subscribed for separately at \$1 per annum each. They will appear monthly in handsome periodical style, of from twenty-five to thirty-two pages; constituting an annual octavo volume of 360 pages each, showing at a single view and in a condensed form the whole results, within the year, in the appropriate the condensed to the state of t within the year, in the particular department, ir our own country and abroad, as the REVIEW itsel will show them in all of the departments of indus

try and enterprise.

The Office of DeBow's REVIEW will remain a before at New Orleans, though a branch will be located at Washington, which will be also the main office of the other Journals, and may be particular address of the editor, whether Wash

J. D. R. DEBOW.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1854. DEBOW'S INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES handsomely bound volumes upon the Progress and Wealth of the United States, 1,800 pages royal octavo, double columns, clear print, library edition, may still be ordered. Price \$6 delivered

CLOTHING.

A Complimentary Card and Invitation to

A Complimentary Card and Invitation to the Public.

WHEN I HAVE EARNED ONE HUN DRED DOLLARS OF MY OWN MONEY, I will trade on one hundred dollars, and when I have earned one thousand dollars, and so increase my business and capital in proportion." I will never take credit or give my own promise to pay notes, but will pay cash for all my goods when purchased. I will keep down my expenses, and will not pay high, enormously high rents, nor live above my income, and will deal fairly with all men. Maxims like these and former experience in the wholesale and retail manufacturing, as well as the import and export trades during these last five and twenty years, have enabled GEORGE P. FOX, U.S.A., U.S.N., Tailor, and l'Inventeur des Modes, to progressively rise and l'Inventeur des Modes, to progressively rise from the humble rank of selling one vest pattern in Wall street a few years ago, to be the present sole proprietor of the store (25 feet front by 105 feet deep) opposite Pearl street, NO. 321 BROAD WAY.

WAY.

It is also equally true that with money, eash in hand, FOX...GEORGE P. FOX...has, during the past few months, made extensive purchas

CLOTHS, FASHIONABLE VESTINGS, CASSIMERES, and other articles connected with the Tailoring Business, on importation, and from respectable city merchants, who are in want of discounted money at any price or loss, owing to an overstocked market and the circumstances of hard

FOX-GEORGE P. FOX-while most thankfu to the public for the liberal patronage received still maintains his reputation for at all times sell-ing the most fashionable of Custom, Pattern, and

Correct Fitting, READY MADE GARMENTS, Dress, Frock Coats, Overcoats, Vests, Pantaloons Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvet Vestings, &c., &c., and Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvet Vestings, &c.,&c., and is determined not to be outdone in liberality of dealing, nor undersold by the least nor the biggest house in the trade. He is also equally determined, to the best of his ability, to employ a meritorious laboring class of Journeymen Tailors; and others who are suffering dreadful privations for want of employment, and therefore offers, on and after this date, until the beginning of the year 1855, the resources of his magnificent Tailering Establishment, free of profit on the cost of all his goods, combined with his own gratuitous services, to his friends and the public, to be considered as a sort of present

HOLIDAY OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT! HOLIDAY OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT!
exampleizing wealthy gentlemen, United States
Departments, the Executive, Officers of the Army
and Navy, Bankers, Foreigners, Citizens, the present imperative duty of solvent tradesmen and
merchants to employ their fellow-men, aid and
assist the inauguration of a better state of trade
all over the world from the commencement of the
New Year, one thousand eight hundred and fiftyfive. I am, fellow-citizens, (representing one of
the links of Commerce,) yours truly, ever grateful
and obligad,

GEORGE P. FOX.

GEORGE P. FOX, Sans United States Leader of Fashions,
Headquarters, No. 321 Broadway,
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light-colored Kid Gloves at STEVENS'S
Feb 24-3if Sales Room, Brown's Hotel. MME. SCHONENBERG TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING,

I ID GLOVES, -A fresh supply of Gent'

257 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

NEW MUSIC.-W. C. ZANTZINGER has just received from the publishers, Firth, Pend & Co., New York, and George Willieg, jr., Baltimore, an assortment of their latest publica-

Pianos tuned, warranted to give STATIONERS' HALL.

PARISH and other Pencillings, by Kirwan, author of Letters to Bishop Hughes, Romanism at Home, &c. Harper's Story Books, by Jacob Abbott, price 25 cents. Home, &c. 25 cents.
R. FARNHAM. lust received.

VOKE NECK SHIRTS .-- Our Assortment of Gentlemen's Dress Shirts is com-lete, and fits in all cases warranted at

Dec 17-3tif Sales Room, Brown's Hotel. E XTRA Heavy-plated Tea Sets, Albata
Forks, Spoons, &c.—M. W. Galt & Bro.
have just received a beautiful assortment of—
Extra Plated Tea Sets, latest styles
Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Trays, &c.
Also, superior Albata Forks and Spoons.
The above are of the very best quality, and unusually low.

M. W. GALT & BRO. Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts. Dec. 15-3t

MRS. E. E. ALEXANDER can accommodate a few Gentlemen with Board; or a Lady and Gentleman, on I street, between 6th and 7th, No. 502. The House is situated a short distance from the Patent Office and other Departments.

Nov 10—tt

WANTED-A Situation as Teacher of English, Mathematics, and Latin; also, the rudiments of Greek, if desired. All of which will be taught in the most approved manner.

The applicant is an experienced teacher, of good address, and will furnish the best references, both in regard to character and ability.

None but a liberal salary need be offered.

For particulars, address

SETH FRINK, Pittsfield, Massachuset; Dec 8-tf

READY MADE CLOTHING.—Members of Congress wishing to provide themselves of Congress wishing to provide themselves ith Superior Garments for the Winter, will find an elegant assortment at WALL & STEPHENS,

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Solid silver Tea Sets, complete.
Silver Pitchers, solid silver Castors.
Silver Cups and Saucers, Goblets.
Silver Fish Carvers and Forks, Crumb Scrapers
Cake Knives, Fruit Shovels, Sugar Sifters
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Olive Spoons, Splad Tongs, Vasstable Factor

nd Forks.

Olive Spoons, Salad Tongs, Vegetable Forks.
Fruit Knives, Ice Tongs, Desert Knives.
Soup, cream, and gravy Ladles.
Ice Cream Knives, Salt Cellars.
Napkin Rings, Butter Knives, Tea Strainers.
Tea, Table, and Desert Spoons, and Forks

very variety. Breakfast and dinner Coffee Spoons, &c. Also, a very large assortment of Fancy Silver ware, suitable for wedding, birth-day, and othe presents.

The above is by far the largest and most varied

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M. W. GALT & BRO., Sign of the Golden Eagle, Penn. av., between 9th and 10th streets "THE BLUE BOOK"-Official Regis-

THE BLUE BOOK"—Official Register of the United States, giving the names of all Officeholders under the Government, with their Salaries, Location, and time of appointment. A few copies of the last edition still for sale in Washington by

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Booksellers, near Ninth street.

Price \$3 50. Sent, postage free, to any part of the United States excepting the Pacific coast.

DUTCH HERRING.—15 kegs, 1854, Vollen. Holland. For sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS, No. 40, opposite the Centre Market.

A GENCY AT WASHINGTON.—To Claimants.—FRANCIS A. DICKINS con-tinues to undertake the agency of claims before Congress and other branches of the government, various public offices. He will attend to pemption and other land claims, the procuring patents for the public lands, and procuring so for Virginia bounty land warrants, and the con for Virginia bounty land warrants, and the confir-mation by Congress of grants and claims to lands, claims for property lost in or taken for the service of the United States; property destroyed by the Indians, or while in the possession of the United States; invalid, revolutionary, navy, widows, and hall-pay pensions; claims for revolutionary ser-vices, whether for commutation, half-pay, or States; invalid, revolutionary, navy, widows', and hall-pay pensions; claims for revolutionary services, whether for commutation, half-pay, or bounty lands; also, claims for extra and back pay, &c., of soldiers, sailors and marines; as well those against the State of Virginia, as the United States; all claims, growing out of contracts with the government, for damages sustained in consequence of the aciton or conduct of the government; and, indeed, any business before Congressor the public offices which may require the aid of an agenter attor ney. His charges will be moderate, and depending upon the amount of the claim and the extent of the service.

Mr. F A. Dickins is known to most of those who have been in Congress within the last few years,

have been in Congress within the last few years, or who have occupied any public attention at

Washington.

His office is on Fifteenth street, opposite to the Treasury Department, and next door to the Bank of the Metropolis.

All letters must be postpaid.

Sep 28—1yd (m)

PLENDID PIANOS, Great Bargains!—
The subscriber has just received two more of those very handsome Rosewood Pianos, iron frames, seven octaves, which, for richness of tone and finish, will compare most favorably with any other instruments for sale in this District. Those hereotore sold by the subscriber have given perfect satisfaction, and the manufacturer intends to put them at such a low price as to place them within the reach of every family of moderate means.

Persons wishing to purchase a superior and really reliable Piano of warranted durability are respectfully invited to give these instruments the most critical examination. They will be disposed of on accommodating terms, either for cash or approved notes, and in every instance a guaranty will be given.

As there is a growing demand for this particular manufacture, the subscriber has made arrange ments for a constant supply.

Great bargains may le expected.

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COSHEN BUTTER AND BUCK WHEAT.—Now landing—
22 kegs Chemung county Butter, very fine.
13 do. Delaware county do. very good.
Platt Mills extra Buckwheat, in barrels, half barrels, boxes, and bags.
Also, Pennsylvania Buckwheat, in bags, or sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS,

For sale by SHEKELL BROTTE Market
No. 40, opposite the Centre Market
Dec 1—1 wif (Star) A VILLION, AND OTHER TALES, by the author of Olive, The Head of the Family, he Ogilvies, &c.

A Year of the War; by Adam G. De Gurowski. Harper's Story Book, No. 2.
Feb 1

R. FARNHAM.

CATIRE AND SATIRISTS, BY JAMES Hannay, author of Singleton Fontleroy, &c. Cosas de Espana, or Going to Madrid, via Ba

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TAYLOR & MAURY'S

Bookstore, near 9th street. GAUTIER'S. Just received a large as-Just sortment of Pate De Foies Gras, from Strasburg, in small and large jars. Jan 22-t. C. GAUTIER.

UNDER GARMENTS FOR THE SEAwan.—The largest and best assortment of all qualities, will be found at WALL & STEVENS,

322, Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall.

Jan 5 (News.)

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BROWN AND SHOOK. GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MER-

And Agents for "Kerr's" "Summerdean" Old Rye, and P. Hanger's "Old Rye" Whisky. Premium

All letters promptly answered, and orders filled

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Articles of "vertu," in Porcelain, Bronze, and other manufacture.

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Together with a general assortment of novelties remarkable for a combination of the useful with the ornamental, at prices suitable to the artisan or millionaire.

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Nov 4—dif

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Silver Spoons, Forks, &c.—M. W. GALT
& BRO. invite special attention to their stock of
pure Silver Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons and
Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives, and all other articles of pure Silver Ware, which is larger and more
varied than ever offered to their customers.

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Nov 18—if

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and Plated Ware at Reduced Prices.—In anticipation of the approaching dull season, we offer our entire stock of elegant Gold Watches,

reduced rates.

Persons would do well to examine our assortment, which is by far the largest, most fashionable and best selected ever offered to our customers.

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MRS. COWDEN CLARKE'S new Novel Mary Cowden Clarke, author of "The Complete Concordance to Shakeneare" Mary Gowden Clarke, author of The Complete Concordance to Shakspeare."

Tegg's Dictionary of Chronology.
Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and the Good, by M. N Cousin; increased by an Appendix on French Art; translated by O. W. Wight.

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OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY REGIS-The Navy Register for the United States for the

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Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between Four
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Also, St. Peray sparkling red and white Claret at prices from \$3 50 per dozen to the highest order.

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In addition to those in store, we have on exhibition at the Metropolitan Mechanics' Fair, at the Smithsonian Institute, four superb Pianos, made expressly to our order for this Exhibition, any of which we will dispose of on reasonable terms.

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